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in fact the two are confused in American and European herbaria. But *G. radicans* has a silky fimbriate mouth while in *G. fornicatus* the mouth is sulcate-striate.

In the box sometimes mixed together and sometimes wrapped in separate lots were vast numbers of two very small Geasters. One has the particles of sand bound to it all over by the mycelium and it has a protruding sulcate mouth; this is evidently *Geaster striatulus* Kalch. The other little Geaster roots from the base and has a fimbriate mouth. So far as figure and description go it is *Geaster floriformis* Vitt. and has never been noted in this country before.

Most of all however, I prize what I believe to be genuine specimens of *Geaster fimbriatus* Fr., the only ones I have ever seen that filled the bill, though I have seen many specimens labeled *Geaster fimbriatus* Fr. It is buried in the ground and mycelium issues from the whole outer surface; when it expands it carries away a coat of sand or else the sand strips off the cuticle. The most marked feature is, as stated by Fries, "*Sporidia fuliginosa*"! Fries' reference to Micheli's first figure on Tab. 100, however, is erroneous as he himself evidently suspects, in parenthesis. This figure of Micheli's plate applies to what we are accustomed to call in this country *Geaster triplex* Jungh. It should be called *Geaster stellatus* Linn.

A NEW GENUS OF FUNGI.

A. P. MORGAN.

The following genus with its type species *Acontium album* I have had on hand for some time. It will be recognized easily by its relationship to *Cephalosporium*. I can furnish a number of the specimens of the type to microscopists desiring them. By "hyphasma" I mean the general aspect of the mould to the naked eye or with a simple lens; this is different from the sense in which Link uses it.

ACONTIUM Morgan genus nov.—Hyphæ decumbent hyaline, septate, vaguely branched, the sporiferous branches uniform, ascending, each producing at the apex several spores which are conglomerate into a pellucid glomerule. Spores simple, cylindric or fusiform, smooth, hyaline.

A genus somewhat resembling *Cylindrocephalum*, but the spores are involved in mucus as in *Cephalosporium*.

I. *ACONTIUM ALBUM* Morgan sp. nov.—Hyphasma effused, thin, dense, white, minutely pubescent. Hyphæ creeping, slender, hyaline, scarcely septate, intricately much branched; the sporifer-

ous branches ascending, short, simple or with a few slender divisions at the apex, producing an elongated subfusiform glomerule of spores. Spores cylindric-fusiform, straight, hyaline, 18-25 x 1 mic.

Growing on the inner side of old bark of *Acer*. Sporiferous branches 40-60 mic. long, the glomerule clinging to the upper half usually leaving the apex naked; sometimes two or three or several adjacent glomerules are confluent. There are usually from five or six to a dozen spores in a glomerule.

2. *ACONTIUM MINUS* Morgan sp. nov.—*Hyphasma* effused, very thin, white. Hyphæ creeping, slender, hyaline, septate branched; the sporiferous branches simple, tapering upward, ascending or erect, producing at the apex a glomerule of spores. Glomerules small, globose or obovoid, white, pellucid; spores cylindric, smooth, hyaline, obtuse at each end, 5-9 x 2 mic.

Growing on old pod of *Gleditsia*. The sporophores variable, tapering to a point, 20-60 mic. in length and not thicker than the spores.

3. *ACONTIUM VELATUM* Morgan sp. nov.—*Hyphasma* effused, thin, dense, flocculose, white. Hyphæ long prostrate, intricately much branched, hyaline, septate; the spores conglutinate in subglobose or irregular glomerules and borne at the apex of slender branchlets. Spores variable in form and size, elliptic-oblong, subclavate and subcylindric, hyaline, smooth, 8-12 x 2.5-3.5 mic.

Growing on the cut surface of a black walnut stump apparently feeding upon the sap in which were spores of *Pionnotes*. Glomerules 15-25 mic. in diameter, in places much confluent, large and irregular.

OHIO FUNGI. FASCICLE III.

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The following species are included in Fascicle III:

- 43. *Exoascus deformans* (Berck.) Fckl., on *Amygdalus persica* L.
- 44. *Gymnosporangium globosum* Farlow, on *Crataegus punctata* Jacq.
- 45. *Melampsora populina* (Jacq.) Lév., on *Populus deltoides* Marsh.
- 46. *Melampsora salicis capreae* (Pers.) Winter, on *Salix amygdaloides* Anders.
- 47. *Melampsora salicis capreae* (Pers.) Winter, on *Salix amygdaloides* Anders.
- 48. *Microsphaera alni* (Wallr.) Salmon, on *Viburnum cassinoides* L.
- 49. *Phyllachora lespedezae* (Schw.) Sacc., on *Lespedeza capitata* Mx.
- 50. *Phyllachora graminis* (Pers.) Fckl. on *Elymus canadensis* L.
- 51. *Phyllachora graminis* (Pers.) Fckl. on *Panicum clandestinum* L.
- 52. *Phyllosticta paviae* Desm., on *Aesculus glabra* Willd.